



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Adenauer-Macmillan Talks. West German Chancellor Adenauer & British Prime Min. Macmillan conferred in London & at Chequers Nov. 17-19 in an effort to reduce British-West German differences on questions to be discussed in East-West summit talks.

The Adenauer-Macmillan discussions, which were paralleled Nov. 18-19 by talks between West German Foreign Min. von Brentano & British Foreign Secy. Lloyd, produced a West German concession Nov. 17 that the question of West Berlin's political future should be included on the summit agenda. Adenauer, who had opposed any negotiation of the West Berlin problem on grounds that it might weaken the Western position in the city, was said to have agreed to summit consideration of Berlin on condition that it be discussed as an integral part of the entire German question.*

Adenauer was said to have assured Macmillan "quite voluntarily" Nov. 18 that he no longer suspected Britain of favoring the disengagement of Western & Soviet forces in Central Europe. (West Germany had opposed any disengagement on the grounds that it was based on military & political neutralization of Germany.) The Adenauer view was supported by a declaration Nov. 18 by Lloyd that Britain's disarmament policy was based only on agreed Western terms presented in the UN Disarmament Subcom. in 1957 & at the Geneva Foreign Ministers talks in 1959.

Other British-West German policy agreements, outlined by Adenauer at a London news conference Nov. 19: (1) support for an East-West summit meeting to be held at the end of Apr. 1960; (2) establishment of a "working group" to carry out liaison between the newly-formed European free trade area & European common market and insure against "economic warfare in Europe"; (3) possible use of the Western European Union to coordinate defense policies of Britain, the 6 common market countries & other NATO states; (4) West German support for disarmament proposals made before the UN General Assem-

bly by Foreign Secy. Lloyd Sept. 17.

(In what was regarded as the first public West German acknowledgment that former German territories beyond the Oder-Neisse line might not be returned to German control, State Secy. Franz Thedieck of the All-German Affairs Ministry told the Upper Silesian Assn. of refugees in Bonn Nov. 23 that their lands had been repopulated by Poles and probably would not be restored to them. Thedieck said West Germany would maintain its claims to the so-called "lost territories" but he predicted that a German peace treaty's territorial provisions would reflect "the guilt of those Germans who sought to introduce a 'new order' in Eastern Europe by suppressing & exterminating other nations in the name of the German people.") [See pp. 333E2, 279E1, 130E1]

British-French Accord. Paris talks among British Foreign Secy. Lloyd, French Pres. de Gaulle, Premier Debré & Foreign Min. Couve de Murville Nov. 11-12 produced accords on: (1) British recognition of the importance of the European common market as a guarantee of West German integration within a European system; (2) French pledges to work for lowered common market trade barriers to minimize European discrimination against goods of Britain & other non-member states; (3) increased European political & defense consultation through the Western European Union; (4) political conditions for East-West summit talks before the end of Apr. 1960.

The British & French Govts. announced Nov. 12 that de Gaulle would visit Queen Elizabeth in Apr. 1960.

U.S.-Soviet A-Pact. An agreement to start a joint U.S.-Soviet nuclear research program was signed in Washington Nov. 24 by Chrmn. John A. McCone of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. and Prof. Vasily S. Yemelyanov, head of the USSR's Main Admin. for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

The agreement, to be part of a U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange accord signed in Moscow, envisaged exchanges of scientific experts in the fields of high-energy physics, atomic power reactors & controlled uses of thermonuclear (hydrogen reaction) energy. It provided for talks on joint U.S.-Soviet nuclear research & on the possibility of joint construction of a new type of atom smasher. The agreement was to be implemented in cooperation with the UN's Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. [See p. 326C2]

Yemelyanov, who met with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Nov.

Week in Headlines

International

Prime Min. Macmillan, Chancellor Adenauer reached agreement on summit plans; British-French talks produced similar accord.

UN Assembly opposed French plans for A-tests pending A-ban pact.

U.S., USSR signed pacts for peaceful A-research cooperation, extension of cultural exchanges.

Algerian rebels named 5 captives to negotiate peace with France.

United States

1960 budget deficit predicted despite President's ceiling on military spending.

President named Gen. Palmer director for military foreign aid.

24, had headed a delegation of Soviet nuclear scientists on a tour of U.S. atomic facilities Nov. 5-18. The Soviet nuclear mission had visited the nuclear-powered merchant ship Savannah in Camden, N.J., the Shippingport (Pa.) Atomic Power Station, the Enrico Fermi Power Station under construction in Monroe, Mich., Argonne Natl. Laboratory in Lamont, Ill., the Berkeley & Livermore (Calif.) Radiation Laboratories, Los Alamos (N.M.) Scientific Laboratories, Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Natl. Laboratory, Princeton (N.J.) Thermonuclear Laboratory & Brookhaven (N.Y.) Natl. Laboratory. A similar U.S. mission had toured Soviet facilities in October. [See p. 326D2]

Interviewed in New York at the end of his tour, Yemelyanov had called Nov. 18 for a joint U.S.-Soviet nuclear research program. He asserted that "if we work together, we can speed achievement of thermonuclear power and it will not be so difficult or expensive." He said current U.S. & Soviet nuclear research had developed into a wasteful "race" between scientists of the 2 nations. He conceded that U.S. nuclear projects were impressive but declared that Soviet scientists were working with "great excitement" to surpass the U.S. Yemelyanov had disclosed Nov. 5 that Soviet scientists were working to complete 6 nuclear power stations with a total output of 600,000 kw. by 1965.

UN Assembly Vs. A-Tests. A series of resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly Nov. 19-20 expressed UN disapproval of renewed nuclear tests or the spread of atomic armaments to non-nuclear powers.

The Assembly adopted:

● An Asian-African resolution, approved Nov. 19 by a 51-16 vote (15 abstentions), expressing "grave concern" at French plans to test a nu-

* East German authorities failed to carry out threats to fly the new East German flag from West Berlin elevated railway stations under their control Nov. 6-9 during celebration of the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. The U.S. State Dept. had warned publicly Oct. 30 that Western troops in Berlin were prepared "to take any security requirements" made necessary by an attempted display of the flags in West Berlin. [See p. 333F2]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



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clear device in the Sahara desert and calling on France to cancel the test. The resolution was opposed by the U.S.,* Britain, France & Israel but was supported by most Asian, African, Latin American & NATO states and the Soviet bloc. It was voted after French Rep.-to-UN Jules Moch had warned that France would proceed with its test plans despite the resolution.† [See p. 370B1]

• An Irish resolution, approved Nov. 19 by a 70-0 vote (12 abstentions, including the Soviet bloc & France), calling for the UN Disarmament Comm. to study measures to halt the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear powers. It urged nuclear powers not to give A-weapons to other nations and called on non-nuclear powers to refuse to accept A-arms. [See p. 370E1]

• A resolution introduced by Austria, Sweden & Japan, approved Nov. 20 by a 78-0 vote (2 abstentions: France & Afghanistan), calling on the U.S., Britain & USSR to intensify their efforts to agree on an international accord banning A-weapons tests "including an appropriate international control system." The resolution, adopted by the Assembly's Political Committee Nov. 19 by the same vote, urged a continuation of the "present voluntary discontinuance of the testing of nuclear weapons."

• An Asian-African resolution, approved Nov. 20 by a 60-1 vote (France opposed; 20 abstentions, including some NATO & Latin American nations), calling on all nations to refrain from nuclear weapons tests pending the outcome of the Geneva test-ban talks. The resolution, adopted in the Assembly's Political Committee Nov. 19 by a 60-1 vote (17 abstentions), welcomed the suspensions of U.S., British & Soviet nuclear tests and urged "other states to desist from such tests."

USSR Accepts Detection Study. The Soviet Govt. agreed Nov. 24 to participate in a technical study of "all data" concerning the detection of nuclear tests. Soviet delegates to Geneva talks on a nuclear test ban pact accepted U.S. & British demands that the joint technical study consider U.S. findings on the difficulty of detecting underground tests in order to (1) "consider . . . improvements of the techniques & instrumentation" of test detection and (2) "determine a basis for initiating on-site inspections" of possible violations of a test ban.

(The U.S. data on underground test detection had been presented to the Geneva conference in January to force revision of detection criteria established by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts. The USSR had refused to participate in a joint study of the data, contending it was biased & designed to hinder agreement on a test-ban accord. [See pp. 370A3, 349D3])

McCone on A-Ban Extension. A temporary extension of the unilateral suspension of U.S. nuclear tests was supported Nov. 22 by Chrmn. John A. McCone of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Interviewed by NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," McCone said he favored extending the U.S.' ban on a week-to-week basis beyond its Dec. 31 expiration date. But he said he opposed continuing the test cessation for another full year and would favor making the temporary extension conditional "on the status of [test-ban treaty] negotiations at Geneva." McCone made clear that the question of extending the test suspension had not yet been decided by the Eisenhower Administration.

(McCone, who recently had returned from a visit to the USSR, asserted that the Russians were far ahead of the U.S. in space exploration. He said Americans should be prepared for "spectacular things by the Russians [in the space realm] in the next 2 or 3 years." McCone said he favored establishing a single civilian-run agency to direct all U.S. space efforts.) [See p. 335E3]

Soviet pledges to resume nuclear weapons tests "only in the event" the "western nations" resumed their tests were reiterated by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov Nov. 18 in the UN General Assembly Political Com. Kuznetsov asserted that "all the prerequisites were at hand" for a speedy U.S.-British-Soviet agreement on a treaty to ban all tests.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge told the committee Nov. 19 that while the U.S. might continue its test suspension beyond Dec. 31, an indefinite cessation of tests would not be compatible with U.S. security requirements. He reiterated that extension of the U.S. ban was dependent on progress made in Geneva test-ban negotiations. [See pp. 370E2, 350B1]

U.S.-Soviet Cultural Pact. A 2-year extension of the U.S.-Soviet agreement on scientific, cultural, technical & sports exchanges was signed in Moscow Nov. 21 by U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson & Chrmn. Georgi A. Zhukov of the USSR's State Com. for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The new agreement expanded the cultural exchange program begun by the U.S. & USSR in 1958-59, particularly in the sphere of industrial & technical exchanges, urged by the USSR, and in the field of education, urged by the U.S. It provided for cooperation in the fields of medical research & public health, with emphasis on "studies of cancer, polio, heart & other diseases." Exchanges by scientific delegations, social scientists & other special groups were to be increased, as was ordinary tourism & reciprocal visits of athletes & performing artists. [See pp. 365B2, 326D1-F3; Vol. XVIII, 25B1]

ASIA

India Offers Interim Accord. An Indian note to Communist China, made public Nov. 20 by Prime Min. Nehru, proposed that Indian & Chinese troops withdraw from disputed areas near the 2 countries' borders as a preliminary to negotiated settlement of Indian-Chinese territorial differences.

Rejecting Chinese proposals for the creation of a buffer zone on both sides of the demarcation line between Indian & Chinese forces, India suggested instead an interim accord based on these measures: (1) in northeastern India—withdrawal of Chinese forces on India's northeast border north of the Macmahon line under Indian pledges not to retake the disputed Longju outpost; (2) in Ladakh—withdrawal of Chinese troops east of the border claimed by India, of Indian troops west of the line claimed by China; (3) a ban on forward patrols by either side in disputed areas near India's Uttar Pradesh & Himachal Pradesh states, Sikkim, & the Macmahon line.

Nehru, reading the Indian note in Parliament, described it as an "interim measure to avoid border clashes." He reiterated his rejection of Chinese claims to 40,000 square miles of Indian territory and said India would not negotiate as long as Chinese troops remained on Indian soil. He said the area south of the Macmahon line "has been for long years part of India," and India traditionally had controlled Ladakh although it had not established checkpoints in some disputed Ladakh areas because it did not expect "aggression."

Interviewed Nov. 22 by the Christian Science Monitor, Nehru attributed the Indian-Chinese strife to a Stalinist direction in Chinese policy and to a Red Chinese failure to understand the world outside China. Nehru added that India could not preach peace & coexistence and then abandon its thesis at the first crisis. He told the Yugoslav Tanyug news agency Nov. 22 that an easing of world tensions did "not suit the Chinese."

(Parliamentary members of the Congress Party protested to Nehru Nov. 23 against the apparent inaction of Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon in the face of the Chinese incursions. They demanded that Nehru dismiss Krishna Menon & assume the defense portfolio. Krishna Menon told a Bombay rally Nov. 22 that India had made "the necessary adjustments to see that any further penetration of our frontier is adequately resisted.") [See pp. 371E2, 358E2]

(Bhutanese Premier Jigme Dorji was quoted by Indian newspapers Nov.

* UN sources said that U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. had favored U.S. abstention on the matter of French nuclear tests but that he had been ordered to vote against the resolution after French Pres. de Gaulle had appealed personally to Pres. Eisenhower for U.S. support in the Assembly.

† A \$3.37 billion 1960 defense budget presented in the French National Assembly Nov. 18 provided \$308 million for the development of nuclear weapons & a French nuclear striking force. \$85 million was earmarked for nuclear programs associated with weapons production, \$81 million for production by 1966 of 50 Dassault Mirage IV long-range nuclear bombers, \$122 million for 100 supersonic Mirage III jet fighters & \$20 million for basic research & development of a French IRBM.

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18 as pledging strong support of Indian opposition to Chinese territorial claims.) [See p. 295F2]

Chinese Reported in Laos. Communist Chinese troops were reported Nov. 18 to have formed the bulk of a rebel force that attacked & occupied a Laotian Army post at Longhai, 5 miles from the Laos-China border Nov. 9. Brig. Gen. Amkha Sukhavong, commander of northern Laos forces, described the attack to newsmen in Vientiane and charged it had been "the first action ever by Chinese Communists in our territory." But Foreign Min. Khamphan Panya told newsmen Nov. 19 that the report had not been confirmed and that it was unlikely Chinese troops would be sent into Laos during the visit of UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld. [See p. 334C2]

Hammarskjöld left Laos Nov. 19 and returned to UN Hq. in New York Nov. 21 after brief stops in Bangkok & Tokyo.* [See p. 371C3]

(Cambodian Premier Norodom Sihanouk told newsmen in Cairo Nov. 21 that Cambodia would retain its Swiss-model "neutrality" rather than join in a bloc of "neutralist" nations. Norodom, who had conferred with UAR Pres. Nasser, said Cambodia had accepted U.S. military aid because it was offered & given "free of any conditions.") [See p. 320D2]

Tibet 'Reforms' Planned. The Peiping People's Daily disclosed Nov. 13 that a meeting of the Tibet Regional Com. had decided Oct. 18 to begin redistribution of farmlands but to delay changes in the use & control of Tibet's pastoral lands. Farmlands belonging to rebels would be confiscated, lands belonging to feudal landlords & Buddhist lamaseries would be paid for. [See p. 334G1]

MIDDLE EAST

Saud Asks Israeli Aqaba Ban. Arab demands for the withdrawal of UN Emergency Force troops from the Gulf of Aqaba area and for the barring of Israeli shipping from Elath through the gulf were renewed Nov. 12 by King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

A statement delivered to Western newsmen in Saud's name by Jamal Hussein, his political adviser, demanded the Aqaba changes on grounds that Pres. Eisenhower had promised Saud during his 1957 Washington visit that "no aggressor" in the 1956 Suez fighting "would be allowed to annex any territory by his aggression." Saud reiterated Arab claims that the gulf was "an internal passage between Arab states" and the main route for Moslem pilgrims to Mecca & Medina.

Saud said his "opinion of [U.S.] Arab policy in general was a very good one" and that "the question of the existence & support of Israel" was "the only source of misunderstanding" between the Arabs & the U.S. He declared that Israel was "an island in an Arab & Moslem world" and "cannot live in complete isolation." He pledged that Saudi demands for a share of profits of U.S. oil companies' refining & distribution operations would not be pressed by "forcible

measures." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 341C2, 127A2]

(3 U.S. newsmen attended Riyadh celebrations Nov. 11 of the 6th anniversary of Saud's rule and of the first marriages of his sons Majid, Abdul Rahman, Mansour & Meshaal, and of his brother, Megrin.)

Israeli Bid Rejected. A renewed Israeli offer to negotiate a settlement of the Arab refugee question & other disputes outstanding between Israel & the Arab states again was rejected Nov. 12 by Saudi Rep.-to-UN Shukairy. Michael Comay of Israel told the UN Assembly's Special Political Com. that Israel was ready "earnestly & with humility" to begin negotiations with Arab representatives "at any time or place, publicly or privately, & without any prior condition[s]." Shukairy declared that Israel had blocked such talks by refusing repatriation of the refugees or discussion of Jerusalem's internationalization and that "there is nothing to negotiate." Shukairy had warned the previous day that 80 million Arabs supported the refugees' claims on Israel and might "fight" in their cause. [See pp. 359C2, 319A2]

U.S. support for any "constructive" effort to settle the Palestine refugee dispute & other outstanding Arab-Israeli problems was pledged Nov. 20 by U.S. delegate Virgil M. Hancher. He recalled that the late State Secy. Dulles had urged giving refugees a choice between repatriation to Israel & integration in the Arab host countries and aiding Israel financially if it agreed to compensate refugees for their losses. Hancher conceded that Arab refugees would require continued aid after expiration of the UNRWA program in 1960.

(UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld & Dr. John H. David, UNRWA director since Jan. 8, appealed to the General Assembly Nov. 10 to continue the UNRWA beyond its June 1960 expiration date. In a statement to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, Hammarskjöld urged extending the program for "all the time & to all the extent necessary." Davis told the committee that at least 600,000 (2/3) of the refugees would have to be moved from host countries to underpopulated areas to find satisfactory employment.)§

(Prime Min. Ben-Gurion told a Jerusalem meeting of a UJA mission Nov. 15 that emigration to Israel was "the only solution" for 2 million "oppressed Jews" in Eastern Europe, Asia & Africa. He said "the gates of these countries . . . will have to be opened, whether their rulers want it or not.")† [See p. 75E1]

Kassem Vs. Western Pacts. Premier Kassem declared Nov. 14 that Iraq had freed itself from "imperialism" by cutting all military & economic ties with the West.

Kassem, in a nationwide broadcast, claimed that his regime had safeguarded the Iraqi republic & had made "the economy of our country strong" by (1) crushing "the Baghdad [METO] Pact military bases that lie prone on the soil of our home-

land"; (2) liberating "our national economy by withdrawing from the sterling area"; (3) withdrawing "from the Eisenhower Doctrine, thus freeing ourselves from the imperialists."

Kassem, interviewed Nov. 16 by the Baghdad newspaper Al Thawra, endorsed the proposed Fertile Crescent plan for unification of Iraq, Syria & Jordan. Kassem said the plan was "imperialistic" when advanced by the Iraqi monarchy, but "now that Iraq has been liberated, the project is nationalistic." [See p. 82B-E1]

U.S. Aids UAR. A U.S.-UAR agreement was signed in Cairo Nov. 14 for the sale of 150,000 tons of surplus U.S. wheat & barley to the Syrian Region of the UAR. Cost of the grain & transportation totalled \$9,600,000, to be paid in local currency, of which ½ would be available for development loans in Syria. Cairo dispatches reported the same day that agreement had been reached on a \$700,000 U.S. Development Loan Fund loan to build a Syrian textile mill. These transactions represented the first U.S. aid accepted by Syria. [See p. 360A1]

(Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in an interview published Nov. 10 by Cairo's Al Gomhouriya, said the USSR would continue its aid to the UAR despite UAR Pres. Nasser's attacks on Arab communism. Khrushchev, who pledged continued Soviet support for the Arab states against Israel, conceded that "the present situation in Arab countries is not favorable for the emergence of a Communist system.") [See pp. 359B3, 231D1, 159A2, 142G3]

* According to the Nov. 19 Christian Science Monitor, Hammarskjöld, in a letter circulated to Security Council members before his departure for Laos, had outlined plans to create a worldwide network of special UN representatives to keep him informed on conditions in sensitive areas. The UN envoys would be appointed by Hammarskjöld, would be subject to his "exclusive authority" and would not require UN Assembly or Security Council sanction to undertake needed missions.

§ A Hammarskjöld report to the UN Gen. Assembly had urged June 19 that the UNRWA be continued until Arab refugees had been absorbed into the Middle East's economic life. Hammarskjöld asserted that a refugee absorption program would cost \$1½-\$2 billion and could be made part of Middle East development & technical assistance programs. 10 Arab governments protested to Hammarskjöld Oct. 8 that his suggestion meant integrating refugees within their host countries and was unacceptable. They reiterated Arab demands for repatriation of the refugees to Israel and recalled that Arab states had refused land-development programs for fear they were designed to "hide a plan" for settling refugees in the development areas. [See pp. 327A2, 280A1, 279G3]

Sens. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) & Gale W. McGee (D., Wyo.) charged in Amman, Jordan Nov. 21 that an estimated 100,000 Arab refugee children were being deprived of UN food by an extensive black market in UNRWA ration cards. In messages to Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. Herter & the UN, they asserted that 20% to 30% of UNRWA rations were distributed in an "immoral, dishonest & unfair" manner and that U.S. support should be withdrawn unless there were "fundamental" changes in the UNRWA program. The senators based their charges on information given by George B. Vinson, a UNRWA field officer in Jerusalem.

† Pres. Clarence L. Coleman of the American Council for Judaism, a Jewish anti-Zionist group, called on the State Dept. (letter made public Nov. 20) to protest alleged implications by Israeli diplomats that Jews of all countries, including the U.S., regarded Israel as their homeland. Actg. Asst. State Secy. Parker T. Hart, in a reply made public the same day, asserted that other nations were "fully aware that the United States does not condone the involuntary identification of its citizens with a foreign state."

THE PRESIDENT

A Budget Deficit Predicted. A budget deficit for fiscal 1960 & a record \$81 billion budget for fiscal 1961 were called probable by Budget Director Maurice H. Stans Nov. 19 after a 2½-hour discussion with Pres. Eisenhower at the latter's Augusta, Ga. vacation hq. (Mr. Eisenhower ended his 12-day working-golfing vacation Nov. 23 and flew back to Washington.) [See pp. 327F1, 313C-E1]

B Stans said the anticipated 1960 deficit would be caused by the loss of tax revenues due to the steel strike. He said Pres. Eisenhower had tried to avert a deficit by asking all federal department heads to try to cut payrolls 2% and by "a closer scrutiny" of defense spending than this section of the budget had received "in several years."

C The record 1961 budget, Stans said, would be due to "built-in increases" that would add "a couple of billion dollars" to the \$79 billion of estimated fiscal 1960 federal expenditures.

D Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), member of the Senate Armed Services Committee & chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee on weapons, assailed the President's \$41 billion defense budget ceiling Nov. 22 as making "absolutely no sense." Jackson said in a radio talk that the Administration should increase the defense budget by \$4-5 billion and that \$50 billion would not be too much. He suggested a tax increase, if necessary, to cover higher spending. He said defense spending had declined from 13.9% of the gross national product in 1953 to less than 10% currently. Jackson urged resuming U.S. nuclear weapon tests underground & in the upper atmosphere. [See p. 239D-G2]

E The N.Y. Times reported Nov. 22 that the State & Defense Departments had urged increasing military aid to U.S. allies and that State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon & Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, after Far Eastern trips, both had transmitted to the President & had supported warnings against cutting military aid. Military & defense experts were said to be recommending \$2 billion in military aid for fiscal 1961, as compared with \$1.3 billion appropriated for fiscal 1960. [See pp. 313C3, 304E1, 272A-D1]

F Arms Aid Chief Chosen. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 21 appointed Gen. Williston B. Palmer to a new post as military foreign aid director in the office of the Assistant Defense Secretary for Military Assistance Affairs. He was to rank with the 3 service chiefs of staff. Palmer was to be responsible for "operating details and expediting the program." The State Department retained "responsibility for guidance & diplomatic implications of the program." The new post was recommended by the President's Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program, headed by William H. Draper. Palmer had been scheduled to retire Nov. 30 as deputy commander

of U.S. forces in Europe. [See pp. 135F-G3, 207A-C3, 272A-D1]

Truman Excluded from Trip. Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) made public Nov. 19 a letter in which Pres. Eisenhower rejected Dodd's suggestion that he take a leading Democrat such as ex-Pres. Truman with him on his December trip abroad as a symbol of bipartisan unity in foreign policy. "Much about your proposal appeals to me," Mr. Eisenhower said, but "practical arrangements . . . require that the personnel accompanying me be limited to staff assistants, with minimum State Department representation. More useful . . . would be a pre-departure discussion with . . . Congressional leaders of both parties, an arrangement I have already proposed. A bipartisan discussion of this kind should serve, in some measure, the purpose you had in mind."

The White House announced Nov. 20 that Mr. Eisenhower had received acceptances from most of the 4 Republicans & 5 Democrats he had invited by telegram several days previously to a Nov. 30 discussion of his trip. [See p. 357C3]

Popular Approval Up. 66% of voters approved of the way Mr. Eisenhower "is handling his job as President" and 19% disapproved, according to a nationwide Gallup poll released Nov. 14. This compared with 52% approval & 30% disapproval in Nov. 1958.

LABOR

Copper Strike. A tie-up of U.S. copper production started Aug. 10 with a walkout of 7,000 members of the unaffiliated International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers & 4,500 members of the United Steelworkers, the International Association of Machinists & other unions at Kennecott Copper Corp. mines & mills in Utah, Nevada, Arizona & New Mexico.

The Mine-Mill union followed this initial stoppage with walkouts of: 3,600 members Aug. 11 at Magma Copper Co. in Superior, Ariz. & at the San Manuel (Ariz.) Copper Co.; 5,600 members Aug. 19 at Anaconda Co. mines & smelters in Montana & Utah; 6,000 members Aug. 20 at Phelps Dodge Corp. properties in Arizona, El Paso, Tex. & Los Angeles; 6,000 members Aug. 21 at 13 American Smelting & Refining Co. plants in California, New Jersey, Maryland, Texas, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, Washington & Arizona.

Mine-Mill demanded a 15¢ hourly raise in pay scales ranging from \$2.20 an hour to \$2.57 and sought fringe benefits that would bring the package up to 45¢ an hour.

Kennecott settled Nov. 20 with the Steelworkers for a 22.3¢ hourly package in a 2-year contract. Steelworkers members ratified it Nov. 22.

A 2-year contract providing a 22.6¢ package had been agreed to by Mine-Mill & un-struck American Metal Climax, Inc. Aug. 27 for the latter's smelter & refinery in Carteret, N.J. [See p. 373F2; Vol. XV, 257F3]

Local Bargaining Urged. Stanley C. Hope, National Association of Manufacturers president, proposed at an Economic Club meeting in Detroit Nov. 23 that Congress outlaw industry-wide collective bargaining and require that union-management negotiations be conducted at the local level. He urged "the working man" & "the business executive" to join in "a concerted campaign . . . to end the monopolistic aspects of the labor union movement." He opposed proposals to give government panels power to recommend forced settlements. [See p. 362G1-E2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

TVA Operations. TVA reported Nov. 21 that its revenues from power operations had risen from \$233½ million in fiscal 1958 to \$237½ million in fiscal 1959 but that net income had dropped from \$50,800,000 to \$46,700,000 in the same period. The income drop was caused by the need for more power from steam plants due to less favorable water conditions in fiscal 1959 than in fiscal 1958. Power sales rose from 56.7 billion kwh. in fiscal 1958 to 57.2 billion in fiscal 1959. [See p. 264D1-B2]

Brunsdale Gets Senate Seat. Republican Gov. John E. Davis of North Dakota Nov. 19 appointed ex-Gov. C. Norman Brunsdale (R., N.D.), 68, to the U.S. Senate vacancy caused by Sen. William Langer's death. A successor was to be chosen in a special June 1960 election. [See p. 365G3]

Rieffer Quits FRB. The Federal Reserve Board announced Nov. 18 that Dr. Winfield W. Rieffer, a leading monetary expert, would retire Dec. 31 as assistant to the FRB chairman.

Ex-Claims Aide Indicted. Henry J. Clay, 44, N.Y. lawyer, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Nov. 19 on charges of violating conflict-of-interest statutes while a Foreign Claims Settlement Commission member between Aug. 1954 & Aug. 1958. The indictment charged that Clay had agreed during this period (a) to represent government firefighters in an overtime pay case against the government that was being judged in the Court of Claims; (b) to join & represent a group seeking loans from the Federal Development Loan Fund Agency & other federal agencies to build an international airport in Port au Prince, Haiti. Clay said in New York, Nov. 19 that he had "explained the whole thing to the complete satisfaction of the Department of Justice about a year ago." He denied that he had (1) represented any group of firefighters, (2) acted for the Haitian government or (3) sought an airport loan for Haiti.

Newark Housing Scored. 25% of Newark, N.J. housing should be replaced by slum clearance and an additional 27% should be rehabilitated, according to a study financed by the federal government as part of a pilot project in neighborhood rehabilitation & conservation. The study, made public by Mayor Leo P. Carlin Nov. 22, said "nothing short of demolition & rebuilding will have any meaning" for

395 blocks in & around the business district. It comprised 7,992 buildings with 28,447 dwelling units and a population of about 105,000. [See pp. 304F3, 297A1, 215E1]

Squillantes Indicted. A federal grand jury in Brooklyn Nov. 19 indicted Vincent J. & Nunzio Squillante and Carmen de Cabia on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government by rigging bids for contracts to collect garbage at Mitchell Air Base. Asst. U.S. Atty. Averill M. Williams said they had forced garbage men to submit high bids so that 2 contracts would go to de Cabia's firm. Williams said that Angelo Recchia, who was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator but who was not indicted, had double-crossed the alleged conspirators by underbidding de Cabia. [See p. 88G2]

Highways. The Public Works Bureau announced Oct. 25 that 4,686 miles of the proposed 41,000-mile interstate highway network had been built since 1956. This construction, including 3,583 bridges, cost \$1.68 billion. Construction had been started on another 5,501 miles that were expected to cost \$3.19 billion. An additional \$2.15 billion had been authorized or spent for preliminary engineering & right-of-way projects. [See p. 38C3]

Commerce Secy. Frederick H. Mueller announced Oct. 8 a \$2.7 billion limit on federal cash payments to states for fiscal 1960 highway construction. The \$3.41 billion apportioned to the states by the Public Roads Bureau for fiscal 1960 was to be paid out over a period of about 3 years. Mueller said the ceiling had been imposed to permit "orderly scheduling" of highway contracts financed by the Federal Highway Trust Fund. The fund's money, which came from gasoline & other highway use taxes, was dwindling rapidly because of a speed-up of construction of the interstate road network. Sen. Albert A. Gore (D., Tenn.) told all state governors in an Oct. 8 telegram that they should disregard the ceiling as unlawful. Pres. Eisenhower, in an Oct. 9 letter to Gore, defended the ceiling. He said Congress was to blame for the Highway Trust Fund's lack of money because Congress had ignored his recommendation of a 1½¢-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax and had raised it only 1¢. (Federal apportionments to the states in any fiscal year were limited by law to the amount expected to be in the fund that year.) [See p. 304D-E2]

The Commerce Department apportioned \$2.725 billion to the states Oct. 10 as the federal share of fiscal 1961 road-building expenditures. \$1.8 billion was for the interstate network, \$925 million for other road projects.

FOREIGN

France & Algeria

Rebels Name Captives Envoys. The rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. accepted Pres. de Gaulle's offer of cease-fire talks Nov. 20 but angered the French & posed apparently insurmountable conditions by naming as

truce delegates 5 rebel leaders held prisoner in France since 1956.

A rebel communiqué issued in Tunis agreed to open talks on "guarantees of a healthy application of the principle of self-determination" as a prerequisite to an Algerian cease-fire. In a categorical rejection of de Gaulle's thesis that French-rebel talks would be limited to the question of a cease-fire, the rebels charged that the "statements of responsible French men," among them Premier Debré, Defense Min. Pierre Guillaumat & Algerian Delegate Gen. Delouvrier, had "remove[d] all the sense from self-determination [and made] . . . guarantees on the methods of a free consultation more than ever necessary."

Named to the rebel peace delegation were these members in absentia of the Algerian Provisional Govt.'s cabinet: Vice Premier Ahmed Ben Bella, 43; State Mins. Mohammed Khider, 48, Mohammed Boudiaf, 35, Ait Ahmed Hocine, 40, Rabah Bitat, 34. Ben Bella, Khider, Boudiaf & Hocine had been captured in Oct. 1956 when their Moroccan airliner, flying from Rabat to Tunis, was diverted to Algiers by its French pilot. The rebels were imprisoned in a French fortress on the Ile d'Aix, off the Atlantic coast of France [See p. 78F2; Vol. XVIII, 311C1; XVI, 348B2]

De Gaulle Rebuffs Bid. The rebel designation of the 5 prisoners as cease-fire envoys was rejected by de Gaulle Nov. 20 as a political maneuver. Informed of the act while touring Alsace, de Gaulle told a Colmar audience that "we have told those [rebels] who are fighting what was necessary if they wanted peace as we want it. They have only to take the road we have invited them to take." De Gaulle made clear, however, that his offer to negotiate applied to "those who are fighting," not "those who are out of the fight." The N.Y. Times quoted de Gaulle as adding: "There will be a pacification not by negotiated cease-fire, but because the firing will cease for lack of combatants."

Speaking in Belfort Nov. 18, de Gaulle had declared that "some time must yet elapse before the fighting . . . & the attacks stop." "But we . . . are heading toward peace & the re-establishment of fraternal relations between men [in Algeria]." Ending his Alsatian tour in Strasbourg Nov. 22, his 69th birthday, de Gaulle asserted that as France would restore peace to Algeria, so Europe, "from the Atlantic to the Urals," eventually would have to join in bringing peace to the world. [See p. 364C1, 357B1]

Britain. Sir Winston Churchill's war-time military judgement was described as "frequently & massively at fault" in a biography of Sir Claude Auchinleck written by historian John Connell & published in London Nov. 21. Connell said Churchill had "precipitated" the loss of Tobruk in June 1942 but had "attributed all the blame to Auchinleck." [See pp. 360C3, 330D1; Vol. II, 194F]

Solomon Hochoy, 52, Jamaica-born

of Chinese parents, was elevated by Queen Elizabeth Nov. 20 to knight commander of the Order of St. Michael & St. George and was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Beetham as governor of Trinidad & Tobago. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 132B1]

Cyprus. Greek Cypriot leftists led by Nicosia Mayor Themistocles Dervis & John Clerides, a prominent lawyer, met in Nicosia Nov. 15 and founded a Cyprus Democratic Union party opposed to the allegedly dictatorial methods of Archbishop Makarios. [See p. 338F2]

Czechoslovakia. A Foreign Ministry communiqué disclosed Nov. 14 that 2 West German jet fighters missing since Oct. 22 had crashed on Czech territory. Pilots of the 2 planes, which disappeared on a training flight, were said to be uninjured & in Czech custody. [See p. 186B3]

A Czech Chamber of Commerce report cited by the N.Y. Times Nov. 19 claimed an 11% increase in Czech industrial production in Jan.-September. It predicted that industry's share of the Czech gross national product would rise from 67.7% in 1960 to 70.5% in 1970 (agriculture: 10.3%). [See p. 338G2]

Greece. Max Merten, 47, Berlin lawyer imprisoned by Greece for war crimes in Salonika during World War II, was freed under an amnesty Nov. 5 but was returned to West Berlin and rearrested on charges of wartime killings of Jews. [See p. 79E1]

Lt. Gen. Athanasios Frontistis was appointed Nov. 16 to succeed Lt. Gen. Konstantin Dovas as chief of the National Defense General Staff.

Iceland. Social Democratic Premier Emil Jonsson resigned Nov. 19 to become social affairs minister in a new coalition cabinet formed the next day by ex-Premier Olafur Thors of the Independence (conservative) Party. [See p. 355A1]

Japan. Soviet purchases of \$250 million worth of Japanese steel & machinery in 1960 were offered in Tokyo Nov. 14 by a trade mission headed by G. P. Veliky of the USSR's Foreign Trade Ministry. Veliky was negotiating a revision of the expiring \$70 million 1959 Soviet-Japanese trade accord. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402E2]

Reporting to the Diet on negotiations for a new U.S.-Japanese security treaty, Foreign Min. Fujiyama said Nov. 10 that the new treaty would require the U.S. to hold "prior consultations" with the Japanese Govt. on any offensive use of U.S. bases in Japan. [See pp. 203F1, 103A2]

Ireland. 1,500 gasoline distribution workers voted Nov. 23 to end an 8-day strike that had curtailed Aer Lingus services & forced partial closure of the Shannon Intl. Airport. [See p. 346A2]

Korea. The final report of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, issued Nov. 17 by retired Brig. Gen. H. E. Eastwood, UNKRA administrator, disclosed that 35 UN member states & 5 non-members had contributed \$149,375,000 for UNKRA projects in South Korea. UNKRA was scheduled to end Dec. 31. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 407F1]

Philippines. All Nationalist & Hong Kong Chinese currently visiting & residing in the Philippines were ordered Nov. 8 to leave within 2 weeks following friction over alleged Chinese violations of Philippines immigration & tax laws. Chrmn. Lorenzo Sumulong of the Senate Foreign Relations Com. demanded Nov. 20 that a concentration camp for undesirable Chinese be set up on Samar I. [See p. 376D3]

Poland. The defection of Col. Pawel Monat, leading Polish intelligence agent & chief liaison officer among Polish military attachés abroad, was reported from Vienna Nov. 22 by A. M. Rosenthal, N.Y. Times correspondent ousted from Poland. Monat, who had served as Polish military attaché in Washington, was said to have turned himself over to U.S. representatives in Vienna. State Dept. officials confirmed Nov. 23 that Monat & his family had asked political asylum and had been brought to the U.S. [See pp. 376E3; Vol. XVIII, 2C3]

Soviet Union. 3 leading Soviet physicists denounced Nov. 22 as "vague" & "unscientific" Dr. Nikolai A. Kozyrev's theories that the flow of time produced energy in the universe. Writing in Pravda, Academicians Igor Y. Tamm, Peter L. Kapitsa & Lev A. Artsimovich charged that the Soviet press was guilty of reporting "cheap sensations" and was discrediting Soviet science. They rejected as "nonsense" reports that engineers at a Moscow factory had obtained more energy from a semiconductor than they had applied to it. [See p. 377C1]

Kazakhstan Pravda reports cited Nov. 21 by the N.Y. Times disclosed that Kazakh Internal Affairs Min. Shakbek Kabybayev had been replaced by Makhmud Sapargaliyevich Sapargaliyev. [See p. 338B1]

Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, former U.S. Marine of Ft. Worth, Tex., informed the U.S. Embassy in Moscow Oct. 31 that he had applied for Soviet citizenship. [See p. 333F3]

The Komsomol (Young Communist League) Central Com. disclosed Oct. 23 that Alexei Adzhubei, Izvestia editor & son-in-law of Premier Khrushchev, had relinquished his post on the committee. Adzhubei & committee members N. Myesyatsev & S. Somanovsky were replaced by V. Myronenko, L. Karpinsky & V. Sayushev. [See p. 103G2]

Switzerland. The resignations of Finance Min. Hans Streuli & Interior Min. Philippe Etter were announced Nov. 19 & that of Economic Affairs Min. Thomas Holenstein Nov. 20. [See p. 346E3]

Turkey. Osman Bolukbasi, leader of the opposition Republican Peasants Nation Party, was sentenced to 10 months in jail & 4 months' forced residence Nov. 7 for insulting Parliament by describing the ruling Democratic Party as "servants of tyrants." [See p. 300B1]

U.S. Sgt. Dale McCuiston of Van Nuys, Calif. was released on bail by Izmir Judge Celal Varol Nov. 14 after 3 months in jail awaiting trial on black market currency charges. 3

other U.S. soldiers charged with currency offenses—Sgts. James King, Joseph Prioretti & Jack Recevuto—previously had been granted bail.

West Germany. A record 41.9 billion-Deutsche mark (\$10 billion) West German federal budget for 1960 was presented to the Bundestag Nov. 12 by Finance Min. Franz Etzel. The budget, 5% larger than estimated 1959 expenditures, provided 10 billion DM for defense (up to 2 billion DM to be held in reserve), 5 billion DM for export guarantees, 2 billion DM for guarantees on trade with under-developed areas, but only 50 million DM in grants for foreign aid & technical assistance. 1960 state income was estimated at 38.9 billion DM, the deficit at 3 billion DM. [See p. 202F1]

Dr. Werner Heyde, chief of the Nazi regime's euthanasia program, surrendered Nov. 12 to face trial on murder charges. He had practiced medicine in Flensburg under an assumed name since World War II. [See p. 339C2]

Yugoslavia. The world's major powers were warned by Pres. Tito Nov. 22 that their efforts to regulate the world and act as "guardians" of smaller nations would create "dangerous elements for new conflicts." Speaking in Nis, on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier, Tito warned that there was "constant danger" that the Western & Soviet blocs would base coexistence on division of the world into spheres of influence. "Coexistence must be between countries . . . not between blocs," he asserted. "What will happen to those countries that are not inside blocs?" he asked.

Tito, in an address made to the Yugoslav CP Central Com. Nov. 19 & reported Nov. 21, denounced Yugoslav Communists for their growing "lack of discipline." He criticized party leaders & members for "uncontrolled talk & criticism" to non-party members, "widespread manifestation[s] of localism" & "arbitrariness" in decisions affecting their fellow Yugoslavs. [See p. 315A3]

The Yugoslav CP reported Nov. 18 that 202,013 new members had joined the party since Jan. 1, 1958 to bring CP membership to 899,310.

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Premier Fidel Castro appealed for labor "unity" in a 3½-hour speech Nov. 21-22 before the 10th national congress of the Cuban Confederation of Labor in an effort to patch up a bitter quarrel between 150 Communist & 2,850 non-Communist delegates. Castro also had urged unity in a 4½-hour address at the opening session of the congress Nov. 18-19. The congress was held in Havana Nov. 18-23.

Castro's unity plea was interpreted as a proposal that his 26th of July revolutionary labor movement share control of the confederation with the Communists if it could not win the congress' approval of its single slate of candidates for the confederation's 13-man executive committee.

The anti-Communist slate was

elected by the congress Nov. 23, and David Salvador, Castro-picked confederation secretary general, was elected executive secretary of the committee. The slate, containing the names of no Communists but of several ex-Communists, had been drawn up by Salvador, considered an enemy of the CP since it expelled him in 1951. (Castro Nov. 22 rejected a proposal by Salvador for an armed "workers' militia.")

The congress Nov. 22 withdrew the confederation from the anti-Communist Inter-American Regional Organization of Labor, which it termed an "agency of American imperialism," and set up a competing Confederation of Revolutionary Workers of Latin America.

The congress Nov. 23 approved Castro's proposal that all workers contribute 4% of their pay to the government to aid industrialization. The contributions would yield an estimated \$32 million in 1960. [See p. 243D2]

The Cuban government Nov. 21 approved a new petroleum law under which: large-scale oil exploration by private firms would be curbed drastically; petroleum holdings were reduced to 20,000 acres for each company or individual; all claims pending registration were canceled; a 2-year period was granted to owners for oil exploration; the government would get a 60% royalty on oil production; the Cuban Petroleum Institute was established as a department of the industrialization division of the Agrarian Reform Institute with authority to carry out exploration, refining, transportation, distribution & the purchase & sale of petroleum products. (Oil production in Cuba was estimated Nov. 21 at 600 barrels a day. Consumption was 65,000 barrels daily, the deficit being imported from other countries and refined in Cuba.)

A mining industry law approved by the government Oct. 27 (a) required the registration of all claims within 120 days at a fee of \$100 a claim; (b) imposed a \$10-a-hectare (2½ acres) tax on claims being operated & a \$20-a-hectare tax on idle claims; (c) ordered the voiding of all claims on developmental work not begun within 60 days.

The U.S.-owned \$15 million Hotel Havana Riviera was seized Nov. 22 by the government's Bank of Economic & Social Development.

14 tobacco farms, comprising 10,274 acres in Piñar del Rio province were placed Nov. 16 under government intervention, the first step to expropriation. [See p. 378B3]

Military tribunals were reestablished by Castro's cabinet Oct. 29, and the right of habeas corpus was suspended. Also suspended: requirements that persons be formally charged within 24 hours after their detention; the Supreme Court's right to determine the constitutionality of laws & decrees; powers of courts to intervene on behalf of detained persons.

Amb.-to-Venezuela Francisco Pividal was recalled Nov. 7 in apparent retaliation for an objection by the Venezuelan Govt. to an intended visit

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to Caracas by Armed Forces Min. Raul Castro & Maj. Ernesto Guevara. Venezuela feared that a visit by leftists Castro & Guevara might touch off Communist demonstrations.

Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz, jailed Nov. 4 in Miami to await extradition proceedings, was freed on \$5,000 bail Nov. 5. [See p. 377E3]

ECONOMY

Autos. The Ford Motor Co. announced Nov. 19 that it was ending production of its medium-priced Edsel car line because of low sales & the steel shortage. It had cost \$250 million and had taken 3 years to develop the Edsel, which was introduced in 1957, but fewer than 110,000 were sold in 26 months. (Ford announced Sept. 30 that it would manufacture a new compact car, the Comet, in the spring of 1960. The formation of a car-financing subsidiary, Ford Motor Credit Co. of Delaware with T. O. Yntema as chairman & Robert S. Olson as president, was announced by Ford Aug. 24.) [See Vol. XVII, p. 288B3]

The N.Y. Herald Tribune reported Nov. 8 that the U.S. "big 3" auto makers would assemble compact cars in Europe in 1960 in an effort to increase declining export sales hard-hit by foreign competition and temporarily affected by the steel strike. Ford & General Motors were to assemble their Falcon & Corvair, respectively, in Antwerp, Belgium; Chrysler was to assemble its Valiant in Rotterdam. [See p. 291B2]

The Commerce Department reported Oct. 3 that the world auto registration total had risen from 108,012,260 Jan. 1, 1958 to 113,042,224 Jan. 1, 1959. Highest Jan. 1, 1959 registrations in Europe were France 6,040,086, Britain 5,912,708 & West Germany 3,777,900. Soviet registration was 500,000 passenger cars, 2,965,000 trucks & 35,000 buses. [See p. 16C2]

York Noble Industries, Ltd. of London announced Oct. 30 that its small Noble 200 car would be assembled in Israel (in addition to assembly operations by Brothers of Belfast, Northern Ireland). [See p. 339A1]

RELIGION

Roman Catholics. Vatican plans to revise the Index of Forbidden Books were announced Nov. 18 by Alfredo Cardinal Ottaviani, director of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office. He said many objections to the 5,000 books in the Index' 1929 edition were outdated. The Pope Mar. 11 had appointed the Most Rev. Martin J. O'Connor, 58, of Scranton, Pa., rector of the Pontifical North American College in Rome, to be president of the new Pontifical Commission for Motion Pictures, Radio & Television, which was created to judge & classify productions to determine which would be forbidden to Catholics.

Pope John Mar. 27 deleted references to Jews as "perfidious" from Good Friday services. These references had been used since Christianity's earliest days.

The pope Mar. 28 appointed Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello, 79, Arch-

bishop of Buenos Aires, to succeed the late Calso Cardinal Constantini as chancellor of the Holy Roman Church.

Pope John Apr. 12 had the body of St. Pius X brought from the Vatican to St. Mark's Basilica in Venice to fulfill Pius X's 50-year-old promise to return to Venice "alive or dead." [See Vol. XIV, p. 204F1]

Hungarian Roman Catholic Church Archbishop Jozsef Groesz took the government-required loyalty oath to the Communist Constitution Apr. 24.

State Undersecy. Robert Murphy won Notre Dame University's 1959 Laetare Medal Mar. 7 as an outstanding U.S. Roman Catholic layman.

The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, the U.S.' largest Roman Catholic church, was dedicated in Washington Nov. 20 by Francis Cardinal Spellman.

Church Membership Up. U.S. church membership rose to a record 109,557,741 in 1958, the National Council of Churches reported Sept. 7. This represented about 64% of the population, a gain of 5% over 1957 at a time when population rose only 1.7%.

Church membership by faiths: 61,504,669 Protestants, 39,509,508 Roman Catholics. 5,500,000 Jews & 2,545,318 Eastern Orthodox.

The figures were provided by the various denominations and published in the council's Yearbook of American Churches for 1960, edited by Benson Y. Landis. Christian Scientists, whose regulations bar the counting of members, provided no totals, but their membership was estimated at 1,581,286.

Membership of leading Protestant denominations: Methodist Church 9,670,690; Southern Baptist Convention 9,202,205; National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. 5,000,000; United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. 3,094,633; Protestant Episcopal 3,042,286; National Baptist Convention of America 2,668,799; United Lutheran Church in America 2,293,902; United Church of Christ (Congregational, Christian, Evangelical & Reformed) 2,187,489; Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod 2,234,844; Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ) International Convention 1,943,599. (The National Lutheran Council said Aug. 14 that the membership of North American Lutheran churches had risen to 8,090,043 in 1958. This included 7,839,894 in the U.S., 250,149 in Canada.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 434E3]

Fisher Vs. Adultery. Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury said at a Canterbury diocesan conference Nov. 19 that adultery should be made a "criminal offense" in Britain. He supported the government's proposed bill to legalize off-track betting & gambling as a way to control a "grave social evil" but said gambling "partakes so strongly of sin" that wise men should "avoid it." [See pp. 337B3, 169A-B3]

Jews Vs. A-Arms. The convention of the United Synagogue of America (Conservative), meeting in Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., unanimously adopted Nov. 18 a resolution urging atomic nations

to "dismantle all weapons of mass destruction," renounce the use of atomic weapons and indefinitely extend bans on nuclear tests. Bernath L. Jacobs of Philadelphia was re-elected United Synagogue president Nov. 18.

OBITUARIES

Sir Oswald Coleman Allen, 72, British chief representative to UN Social Comm., ex-Home Office aide; May 4 in New York of heart attack.

Sir Kenneth Anderson, 67, governor of Gibraltar 1947-52, cmndr. British 1st Army when it took Tunis in 1943; Apr. 29 in Gibraltar of pneumonia.

Max (imilian Adelbert) Baer, 50, ex-world heavyweight boxing champ (won title from Italy's Primo Carnera in 1934 & lost it in 1935 to James J. Braddock); Nov. 21 in Hollywood of heart attack.

Dr. Werner Bergmann, 55, German-born Yale U. chemistry prof., marine biologist; Nov. 2 in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Richard Max Brickner, 62, neuropsychiatrist, ex-asst. clinical prof. of neurology at Columbia U. College of Physicians & Surgeons, author ("Is Germany Incurable?" & "The Intellectual Functions of the Frontal Lobes"), specialist in treating multiple sclerosis; Apr. 25 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Yngve T. Brilioth, 67, ex-Archbishop of Uppsala and Primate of Sweden's Established (Lutheran) Church 1950-58; Apr. 27 in Uppsala, Sweden.

Elizabeth Burchenal, folklore authority, co-founder of American Folk Dance Society (in 1916), originator of N.Y. Folk Dance Festivals; Nov. 21 in Brooklyn.

Rev. Patrick J. Carroll, 84, Irish-born Notre Dame U. pres. 1926-29, ex-editor Ave Maria magazine; Nov. 8 in South Bend, Ind.

Leslie J. Carver, 53, English deputy director UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees; Nov. 18 in Beirut, Lebanon in auto accident. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 424G3]

Most Rev. Joseph Charbonneau, 67, Archbishop of Montreal 1941-50, who resigned after he was criticized for sympathy toward striking asbestos workers in 1949; Nov. 19 in Victoria, B.C. of heart attack.

Ferris Greenslet, 84, Houghton Mifflin Co. literary editor 1907-42, Atlantic Monthly associate editor 1902-07, author; Nov. 19 in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Harry DeWitt Groat, 86, pres. Cortland (N.Y.) Normal School & its successor State Teachers College 1912-43; Oct. 20 in Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Truman Parker Handy, 69, ex-chrmn. of Celluloid Corp.; Nov. 18 in Old Lyme, Conn. of heart attack.

George William Freeman Joel, 56, Dial Press (book pblshrs.) pres.; Apr. 28 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Dr. Sara Murray Jordan (Mrs. Sebastian Jordan), 75, gastroenterologist, Lahey Clinic co-founder (with Dr. Frank H. Lahey), staff member until 1958, ex-president of American Gastroenterological Assn.; Nov. 21 in Boston.

Samuel M. Lewis, 76, song lyricist ("Dinah," "Mammy," "How You Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm After They've Seen Paree?"); Nov. 22 in New York.

Dr. Alfonso Lopez Pumarejo, 73, liberal president of Colombia 1934-38, '42-45, ambassador to Britain since 1958; Nov. 20 in London of kidney ailment. [See Vol. XII, p. 322L]

Molla (Anna Margrethe) Bjurstedt Mallory, 67, Norwegian-born U.S. national women's tennis champion 1915-19, '20-22, '26, ex-indoor tennis singles titleholder; Nov. 22 in Stockholm.

Dr. Richard B. McCornack, 39, Dartmouth history prof., Latin-America specialist; May 14 in Hanover N.H.

Clarence J. McLeod, 63, U.S. Rep. (R., Mich.) 1920-40; May 15 in Detroit of cancer.

Olav Meisdalshagen, 56, chrnmn. of Norwegian Cooperative Movement, Socialist MP; Nov. 21 in Oslo.

Charles Mergendahl, 40, novelist ("The Bramble Bush," "Tiger by the Tail"); Apr. 29 in Glen Cove, N.Y. of head injuries in a fall.

Dr. Will E. Neal, 84, U.S. Rep. (R., W. Va.) 1952-54, '56-58; Nov. 12 in Huntington, W. Va.

Ragnar Nurske, 51, Estonian-born Columbia U. economics prof. since 1947, member Inst. for Advanced Study 1946-48; May 6 near Vevey, Switz. of heart attack.

Howard Coon Parmelee, 84, chemical engineer, vice pres. & editorial director of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. 1928-33, Colorado School of Mines pres. 1916-17; Nov. 17, Bradenton, Fla.

Robert Aura Smith, 60, N.Y. Times editorial writer since 1949, Far Eastern specialist who headed India-Burma Division of OWI 1941-43; Nov. 11 in New York.

Dr. Edward C. Tolman, 73, U. of California psychology prof., ex-president American Psychology Assn.; Nov. 19 in Berkeley, Calif. (Tolman was dismissed as psychology department head in 1950 for refusing to sign a loyalty oath. He was reinstated in 1953 after the State Supreme Court ruled the oath requirement illegal.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 425B3]

Heitor Villa-Lobos, 72, Brazilian composer ("Bachianas Brasileiras," "Dawn in a Tropical Forest," 11 symphonies, all of which used native rhythms & melodies) & conductor; Nov. 17 in Rio de Janeiro of uremia.

John Edgar Wade, 82, New York City supt. of schools 1943-47; Nov. 20 in Brielle, N.J.

Ralph Hewitt Widdicombe, 86, furniture designer (John Widdicombe Co. 1903-57); Nov. 15 in Grand Rapids, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

Curtice Slays Friend. Retired General Motors Pres. Harlow H. Curtice, 66, accidentally shot & killed Harry W. Anderson, 67, ex-GM vice-president, as the 2 men hunted ducks on Ste. Anne's Island in the St. Clair river near Wallaceburg, Ont. Nov. 18. Curtice said he had taken aim on a flight of ducks when Anderson, his long-time

friend, suddenly lurched into his line of fire. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 278E-F2]

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, 40, of Iran proclaimed his engagement in Teheran Nov. 23 to Farah Diba, 21, daughter of a wealthy Iranian family. [See p. 368B3]

(The shah's sister, Princess Fateh-mah, 29, was married to Gen. Mohammed Khatami, 39, Iranian Air Force commander in Teheran Nov. 22.) [See p. 244G3]

John Jacob Astor 3d, who had contested the \$123 million will of his half-brother Vincent Astor (which left him nothing), settled Nov. 23 in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. for \$250,000. He had charged that Vincent Astor had suffered from advanced arteriosclerosis before his death Feb. 3 and had been mentally incapable of making a valid will. [See p. 48E1]

Dr. Antonio Santa Cruz, 52, of Mexico City was elected president of the World Federation of Sodalities Aug. 23 to succeed Dr. José I. Lasaga of Cuba.

Crash of a 4-engine Afghanistan Ariana Airlines plane Nov. 21, shortly after taking off from Beirut Airport, killed 24 persons. [See p. 379B3]

Typhoon Freda struck the Philippine Islands Nov. 18 and killed 12 persons. [See p. 332B2]

Truck carrying school children home from a sports event crashed off the road near Mombasa, Kenya Nov. 20, and 13 children were killed.

Body found in the Nubian Desert was that of Donald Shannon, 28, of Milwaukee, the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported Nov. 11. He & 3 companions had died in an attempt to cross the desert. [See p. 368E2]

Bus plunged from a cliff into the Pastaza river in eastern Ecuador Nov. 15, killing 32 persons.

Mexican bus-truck collision on a bridge near Guadalupe Nov. 8 killed 23 persons. Both vehicles fell into a gorge, from which 30 persons were rescued. [See p. 332B1]

Charles Harris, 26, his wife, Janet, 24, & their 6 children (aged 6 months to 6 years) died in an explosion & fire that destroyed their frame home in Glens Falls, N.Y. Nov. 10.

Fire & explosion aboard the oil tanker Amoco Virginia of Baltimore in Houston harbor Nov. 8 killed 7 of the ship's crew.

Motor-scooter deaths exceeded 100 in 1958, the National Safety Council (Chicago) reported Nov. 20. More than 1/3 of those killed were less than 16 years old.

Mrs. Marion Spillman, 29, committed suicide by drinking formaldehyde in Downey, Calif. Nov. 17 after she had killed her daughter, Robin, 4, & son Neal, 8 months, with the same poison. She had been despondent over having been disowned by her Roman Catholic family for marrying a Jew.

Edward F. Tumulty Jr., 34, shot & killed himself in Boston early Nov. 19 as police were seeking him for the Nov. 18 murder of divorcee Barbara M. Betts (formerly Mrs. John Grant),

30, & Lou Vuona, 40, her companion. Tumulty had been spurned as a suitor of Miss Betts.

Willie Reid, Negro migrant farm laborer who had escaped from a Florida jail in 1952, lost his fight against extradition from New York when N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller announced Nov. 23 that state appeals court & U.S. Supreme Court decisions "confirm that it would be improper" to deny Florida Gov. Leroy Collins' request to return Reid to Florida. Reid had been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1950 on his plea of guilty to a charge of assault with intent to murder. The original extradition warrant had been signed by ex-Gov. Averill Harriman.

Michele A. (Mike) Miranda, 63, jailed in 1958 for not giving the N.Y. State Investigation Comm. satisfactory answers to questions about his presence at the Apalachin, N.Y. gang-land meeting, was ordered released from jail by the N.Y. Appellate Division Nov. 20. The court ruled that while Miranda's answers were improbable, they were not "so preposterous as to offer not the slightest probability of truthfulness." Carmine Lombardozi had been freed in October under a similar ruling. [See p. 252C2]

Norman Thomas, U.S. Socialist leader, was 75 Nov. 20.

John Nance Garner, ex-U.S. Vice President, was 91 Nov. 22.

Maria Callas & her husband, Giovanni Battista Meneghini, were legally separated by mutual consent in a Brescia, Italy court Nov. 14. [See p. 332D3]

DIVORCED

Eleanor Powell, 47, ex-actress & dancer, from actor Glenn Ford, 43; Nov. 23 in Santa Monica, Calif. (mental cruelty).

NEW BOOKS

Life in the Crystal Palace. By Alan Harrington. Luxurious, conformist life of big corporation. Oct. 21. (Knopf, 263 pp., \$4.50)†

The Lost Cities of Africa. By Basil Davidson. About Negro civilizations. Oct. 27. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 366 pp., \$6.50)†

The Natural History of Love. By Morton M. Hunt. Varieties of love in Western history. Oct. 26. (Knopf, 416 pp., \$5.95)†

One Hour. By Lillian Smith. Well-to-do Virginia community suddenly beset by doubts & fears about leading citizens. Sept. 23. (Harcourt, Brace, 440 pp., \$5)†

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin. Vol. I. Edited by Leonard W. Labaree. Franklin's early years as printer & journalist. Nov. 23. (Yale U. Press, 400 pp., \$7.50)†

The Rack. By A. E. Ellis. English World War II veteran is treated for tuberculosis in sleazy Swiss sanatorium. Sept. 29. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 414 pp., \$4.50)*

Shout Treason: The Trial of Aaron Burr. By Francis F. Beirne. Inquiry into Burr's alleged plan to form American empire. Oct. 23. (Hastings House, 298 pp., \$5)†

The Stones of Florence. By Mary McCarthy. Contemporary & historical Florence with descriptions & photographs of its art. Oct. 21. (Harcourt, Brace, 130 pp., \$15)†

The Undeclared. By George Palocz-Horvath. Journalist's account of his struggles in pre- & post-World War II Hungary. Winner of Atlantic non-fiction award. Oct. 8. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 305 pp., \$4.50)†

Up From Liberalism. By William F. Buckley Jr. Conservative's attack on Liberalism. Sept. 30. (McDowell, Obolensky, 203 pp., \$3.50)†

The War Lover. By John Hersey. World War II hero-pilot is shown as morally corrupt egoist. Oct. 5. (Knopf, 404 pp., \$5)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction